

정신과 약물의 대사 : 성과 관련된 주제

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ABSTRACT

Psychotropics Metabolism : Gender-Related Issues

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There are significant gender differences in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of psychotropic medications. Gender differences in pharmacokinetics such as drug absorption, bioavailability, drug distribution, drug metabolism, and elimination have clinical implications in terms of plasma levels, drug half-lives, side effects and toxicity. Women and men also show different pharmacodynamic response to a variety of drugs. Additionally female-specific issues such as pregnancy, menopause, oral contraceptive use and menstruation may also have profound effects on drug metabolism. These and other gender-related issues are considered in this article. Gender differences in drug metabolism have the potential to affect appropriate dosing, effectiveness and toxicity. Further research is needed to determine the scope and significance of these sex differences. (*Korean J Psychopharmacol* 2003;14(4):330-335)

KEY WORDS : Gender · Psychotropic metabolism.

서 론

정신과 약물의 대사는 성에 따라 다르며, 이는 약물의 흡수, 분포, 대사, 배설에 영향을 미친다. 성별에 따른 약동학적 차이는 혈중 농도, 약 반감기, 부작용 및 독성에 임상적 의미를 지닌다. 여성과 남성은 다양한 약물에 대해 다른 약력학적 반응을 보인다. 또한 임신, 폐경, 구강 피임약 사용 및 월경은 약물 대사에 중요한 영향을 미친다. 이러한 성별 관련 문제는 이 글에서 다루어진다. 약물 대사의 성별 차이는 적절한 용량, 효과성 및 독성에 영향을 미칠 수 있다. 이러한 성별 차이의 범위와 중요성을 결정하기 위해서는 추가 연구가 필요하다. (Korean J Psychopharmacol 2003;14(4):330-335)

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1) 가 .

2) 가 .

3) 가 .

4) 가 .

5) 가 .

6) cytochrome P450 isoenzyme CYP3A4 (bioavailability) 가 .

7) 15% 가 .

8) 가 .

9) 가 .

1. 약물의 제거 및 반감기(Clearance and Half-Life)

18%, 33%, 가 36%, 가 48% 가 ³⁾ (volume of distribution) (clearance)

2. 흡수

(gastric acid) (gastric emptying)

⁴⁾

⁵⁾

(portal circulation)

3. 분포

(lean body mass)

4. 단백질 결합

1 - acid glycoprotein (AAG), lipoprotein 3가

⁹⁾

AAG

lipoprotein corticosteroid binding globulin sex hormonebinding globulin transport protein

⁷⁾¹⁰⁾

5. 제거(Clearance) Rate) 3 (Glomerular Filtration Rate) 11) 가 12) digoxine 13) P - 450 14) ADH(alcohol dehydrogenase) 가 15) isoenzyme 16) CYP3A4 17) 3A4 40% 18) alprazolam, triazolam 가 CYP3A4 가 19) isoenzyme 1A2 20) cytochrome P450 4% theophylline, imipramine, propranolol, estrogen fluvoxamine estrogen CYP1A2 21) theophylline estradiol 22) P450 1A2 23) CYP1A2 fluvoxamine SSRI가 24) CYP1A2 estradiol levonorgestrel Tacrine CYP 1A2 1 - hydroxytacrine Isoenzyme 2D6 fluoxetine, paroxetine, venlafaxine, mirtazapine, imipramine, nortriptyline, haloperidol, perphenazine CYP2D6 fluphenazine, levopromazine, fluoxetine, norfluoxetine, paroxetine 18) CYP2D6 debrisoquine 25) 가 CYP2D6 progesterone 가

estrogen progesterone withdrawal 가 ²⁶⁾ volume of distribution 가 가
 isoenzyme 2C1 diazepam, estrogen progesterone CYP3A4
 propranolol, citalopram, TCA가 CYP1A2 carbamazepine (CYP1A2) 가
 diazepam (total and unbound clearance) 가 ²⁷⁾ ³¹⁾
 mephenytoin, mephobarbital, piroxicam lithium 30~50% 가 ²⁵⁾
 가 가 CYP1A2 CYP3A4 lithium 가
 serotonin norepinephrine (upregulate) monoamine oxidase activity lithium 가
²⁸⁾ dopamine antipsychotics lithium 50%
²⁹⁾ TCA
 CYP1A2 CYP3A4 가
 CYP1A2 clozapine, fluvoxamine, caffeine 가 8 TCA 1.3~2.0 ³³⁾
 SSRI SNRI 1.6 가 가

7. 임신과 산욕기(Pregnancy and Postpartum)

(total body volume), , 가
 trimester carbamazepine valproic acid (neural tube defect) Lithium
 Ebstein's anomaly가
 lithium 가 trimester lithium, carbamazepine, valproic acid 가
 (volume of distribution) 가 ³⁰⁾ vo-

8. 생리주기(Menstrual Cycle)

estrogen progesterone (premenstrual syndrome) PMDD
 60% estrogen 가
 3~4 ³⁴⁾
 estradiol 가 serotonin 가 ³⁵⁾
 sertraline SSRI fluoxetine, citalopram, ²⁸⁾

9. 경구용 피임제

estrogen progesterone isoenzyme

Psychotropics Metabolism : Gender - Related Issues

가
 CYP3A4
 가 . St John's wort
 36)
 cimetidine
 CYP3A4 . carbamazepine, topiramate
 CYP3A4
 topiramate ethynyl estradiol 가
 36)
 Valproate sodium, gabapentin, lamotrigine, vigabatrin

가 36)
 분 료

가
 가
 가
 가

중심 단어 : (gender) (psychotropic metabolism).

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